

NIGERIA SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE N°17

30 September – 16 October 2015

KEY FIGURES

2,150,451 IDPs in Nigeria

(NEMA/IOM DTM Report, June 2015)

177,024

Total number of Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries

FUNDING

USD 114,530,270

Requested for the situation



IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES

Nigeria

Reinforce and extend protection monitoring to the borders, using expanded capacity, Protection Monitors and strategic partnerships.

Niger

Provide protection, shelter and NFIs, WASH and health care to the newly displaced population following the Sept-Oct attacks.

Cameroon

Construction of family shelters and provision of water to the Minawao camp.

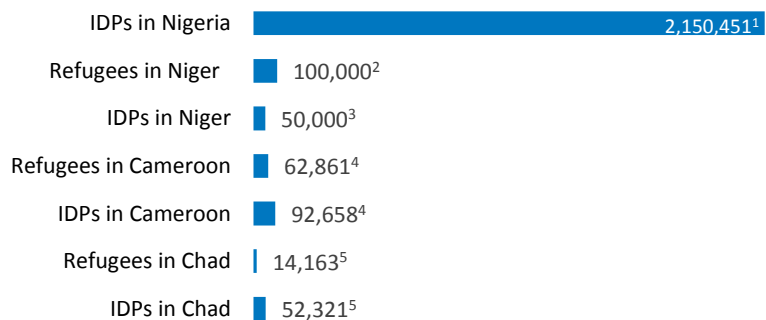
Chad

Implementation of livelihood and subsistence activities for refugees in the Dar Es Salam camp.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In **Nigeria**, the insurgent group has continued carrying out its attacks almost on a daily basis. Since the twin bomb attacks in the suburbs of Abuja on 2 October, which left about 20 persons dead and scores more injured, there have been similar attacks in Damaturu (Yobe State) and Maiduguri (Borno State). The latest occurred during the early morning prayers in the Borno State capital on 15 October.
- In **Niger**, the first week of October was marked by numerous attacks in the Diffa region. There was a return to normality during the second week, but the situation remains tense. The UNHCR field team has noted a surge in panic among displaced living along the Komadougou River. Although UNHCR activities have returned to normal and UN missions are re-authorized, restrictions on traffic and commerce are still in place.
- Fifteen suicide attacks have been reported in **Cameroon** since the month of July, resulting in the deaths of over 100 people. During the reporting period 19 people were killed in cross border incursions on villages bordering Nigeria.
- In **Chad** the security situation in the Baga Sola area has deteriorated severely. During the reporting period, some 58 people were killed in attacks perpetrated against soldiers and civilians alike. Since then day to day activities have somewhat resumed in Baga Sola, but the curfews and security measures are still in place. As a result of these attacks, local authorities plan to relocate the Kafio and Kousseri IDP sites as well as the Dar Es Salam refugee camp.

A total of **2,522,454** people of concern



¹ NEMA/IOM DTM Report, August 2015

² Government estimation - Nigerian refugees, displaced people from Nigeria claiming to be Niger nationals but lacking documents

³ Government estimation

⁴ UNHCR/IOM – including 47,000+ in the Minawao/Gawar camp

⁵ UNHCR/IOM

⁶ IOM

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

NIGERIA – The insurgent group has continued carrying out its attacks almost on a daily basis. These have comprised suicide bombings, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and confrontations with the Nigerian army. Since the twin bomb attacks in the suburbs of Abuja on 2 October, which left about 20 persons dead and scores more injured, there have been similar attacks in Damaturu (capital Yobe State) and Maiduguri (capital Borno State). The latest occurred during the early morning prayers in the Borno State capital on 15 October. Serious fighting has also been reported in Geidam (Yobe State) along the border with Niger where the insurgents are reported to have launched a massive attack with hundreds of fighters, to overrun the town. The Nigerian army was then reported to have pushed back the attack. The Presidency continues to insist that the insurgency will be defeated before year end.

NIGER – During the first week of October, numerous attacks were recorded in the Diffa region. These were sporadic and seemingly disorganized attempts at terrorizing residents in the area. Indeed on 3 October, two military were killed and seven injured in an ambush and on 4 October, one military and three insurgents were killed in 3 separate explosions in Diffa town, the last of which (insurgents deaths) was due to an artificial bomb exploding while it is was being prepared. In response, villages such as Tam on the border with Nigeria (west of Diffa) were evacuated and the Niger Security and Defense Forces have been carrying out pre-emptive manoeuvres to limit the damage of further potential attacks. Furthermore, this first week was marked by the nomination of General Abdou Kaza as the new Governor of Diffa. The second week saw a slight return to normality, but the situation remains tense. The UNHCR field team have noted a surge in panic among displaced living along the Komadougou River, who fear additional insurgent attacks. Although UNHCR activities have returned to normal and missions are re-authorized, restrictions on traffic and commerce are still in place.

CAMEROON – On 11 October, yet another suicide bombing attributed to the insurgents was recorded in Kangaleri, a village on the border with Nigeria. The provisional death toll stood at 11 persons with many others wounded, who were assisted by health personnel in the vicinity. This is the fifteenth suicide attack recorded in the Far North region since the month of July. During the reporting period, other similar attacks all targeting villages in the Mayo Sava and Logone et Chari departments were recorded and a total of 19 people have been killed as a result and many homes have been burnt down. Incursions such as these have resulted in the deaths of more than 100 people in the past three months.

On 30 September, the Regional Director of WFP went on mission to Maroua, during which she visited the Minawao camp and IDPs living in the Mokolo locality. She discussed the socio-economic integration prospects - through agricultural activities - of the refugees in the Minawao camp and IDPs in the area, with the UNHCR delegation head. In this light, she encouraged the WFP office in Maroua to collaborate closely with UNHCR on the subject.

CHAD – The security situation in the Mamdi department (Dar Es Salam camp area) has deteriorated severely. On 5 October, BH elements attacked Litri on the border with Nigeria; 37 insurgents and 11 Chadian soldiers were killed. On 6 October, a suicide attack took place in the same locality and one child was killed. On 10 October, there were five explosions, three in the Baga Sola market (near Dar Es Salam camp where Nigerian refugees are hosted) and two in the Kousseri IDP site. Some 47 people were killed in these attacks and 55 were injured. All the injured were transported to N'Djamena by military helicopter. Since then, day to day activities have somewhat resumed in Baga Sola, but the curfews and security measures are still in place. As a result of these attacks, local authorities plan to relocate the Kafio and Kousseri IDP sites as well as the Dar Es Salam refugee camp. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is not in favour of this decision, but if this is to go through, local integration for the refugees in the camp will be envisaged.



NIGERIA - The latest IOM and Nigerian Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) report indicates that there are 2.15 million insurgency-related IDPs in Nigeria.

NIGER - The Government of Niger has estimated that the insurgency-related population of Nigerian refugees and Niger nationals who had been living in Nigeria (Niger returnees) has reached 100,000. It also estimates the IDP population at 50,000 persons.

Achievements and impact: A data collection mechanism has been put in the Sayam Forage Camp to ensure registered refugees' data are continuously updated into the proGres system. Additionally, 15 birth certificates were received from implementing partner *Action Pour le Bien-Etre* (APBE) for same camp.

- On 13 October the International Rescue Committee (IRC) carried out awareness-raising on protection in the Kabelawa camp. In the Chétimari settlement, they carried out a session on the protection services they offer there. The NGO also undertook home visits and monitored protection cases in the Sayam Forage Camp and in Diffa town.
- On 12 October IRC met with persons with specific needs (PWSN) and psychological care providers in the Sayam Forage camp. They also carried out awareness-raising on key protection issues and an evaluation of protection activities in Issari-Bagara site.
- On 1 October, IRC held two debates on child protection for 206 people in the village of Kindjandi, and 263 people in Goudoumaria.
- The IRC protection team organized two training workshops in Kabelawa for 15 community child protection groups it had created in Kabelawa and Bosso. There were 90 participants, including 30 female committee members.
- The site of Abounga, about 5km east of Maïné Soroa and 8km north of the village of Tam has been selected by the Maïné Soroa Chief of Canton to host the displaced population from Tam village following the insurgent group's threats on the locality. CARE and IRC undertook a monitoring mission and a needs assessment at the site.

Challenges, needs and remaining gaps: Due to the security situation, UNHCR was forced to postpone a mission to Gagamari and Assaga for the identification of families wishing to be relocated to the Sayam Forage camp. The Government has been solicited for the mobilization of its Regional Directorate of Civil Registration (DREC).

CAMEROON - UNHCR and IOM have registered 62,861 refugees and 92,658 IDPs in the Far North. The majority of refugees live in the Minawao/Gawar site (47,009), while IDPs live with host families.

Achievements and impact: In the Minawao camp, 1,152 children have been newly registered in child friendly spaces (CFS) managed by UNICEF NGO partner *Action Locale pour un Développement Participatif et Autogéré* (ALDEPA). In total, 10,071 children aged 3 to 17 years of age regularly participate in socio-educational activities organised by the NGO. Furthermore, 562 children from the host villages of Gadala and Ouro Kessoum participated in similar activities and discussion oriented events during the reporting period.

- ALDEPA carried out needs assessment for 2,105 IDP children registered in the Mokolo, Mora, Maroua, Kousseri and Waza localities, where 87 separated and 21 unaccompanied children were identified. To date, 5,672 children in the area do not have birth certificates and their movements along the Kousseri-Waza axis fraught with risk.
- UNICEF trained 88 transitory hosting families, who were already hosting children that had been identified in the camp, on child protection and the roles and responsibilities of host families. Furthermore, 72 home visits were organised in favour of 356 newly arrived (including 314 separated and 22 unaccompanied) children with specific needs from within the IDP communities.
- In the context of gender based violence (GBV) prevention, UN Women organised a series of awareness-raising activities on themes such contraception, and the consequences of GBV incidents, which benefited 2,855 persons. Preventing GBV remains a paramount challenge in the refugee community, where socio-cultural norms prevent much denunciation from taking place. In order to facilitate GBV prevention within displaced and host communities, UN Women trained 27 community volunteers in Mokolo and Gawar.

- During the week, IEDA Relief (International Emergency and Development Aid) trained 65 community volunteers (49% of the existing volunteer group) on assisting and taking care of PWSN in the Minawao camp. Subsequently, these volunteers assisted with the food distribution and prioritised PWSN access. Four awareness-raising sessions were undertaken to promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host community. Some 6,000 persons took part in these sessions, including younger members of the population.

Challenges, needs and remaining gaps: The Minawao camp is over capacity. Originally meant to host 20,000 refugees, it now hosts over 47,000.

- Despite efforts undertaken by local authorities, too few police are deployed in the Minawao camp. UNHCR is advocating that more personnel be assigned to this task.
- Psycho-social support staff is lacking.
- Refugees' freedom of movement is hindered, which in turn limits their ability to be self-sufficient.
- The resources that can be allocated to PWSN are currently limited.
- There is a backlog in refugee child birth registration.
- There is insufficient follow-up of children arrested under the suspicion of having ties with the insurgent group.

CHAD - The humanitarian community estimates that there are about 14,163 refugees currently living in the Lake Region, of which 9,510 have been registered by UNHCR and IOM. Out of these, 7,868 refugees are currently living in the Dar Es Salam site. The remainder chose to undertake economic activities in the surrounding villages. IOM have profiled 52,321 IDPs in accessible areas of the Lake region.

Achievements and impact: During the reporting period, the *Initiative Humanitaire pour le Développement Local* (IHDL) proceeded to register unaccompanied minor host families in the Dar Es Salam camp. A total of 35 families were registered. The compilation table of this exercise is being finalised before it is shared with partners. The exercise will continue in Baga Sola, in collaboration with local authorities.

Challenges, needs and remaining gaps: The UNHCR protection team carried out a series of interviews with individual protection cases that had not received appropriate documentation (detailed contemporaneous memorandum or note for the file) to regularise their situation, determine the course of action or update their case. During the reporting period, 4 individual cases relating to detention (2), child exploitation and psychological SGBV were documented.

Education

CAMEROON

Achievements and impact: Pedagogical activities for children in pre-school, and secondary school in the Minawao camp continued their course during the reporting period. A total of 14,237 children are registered out of an identified 23,078 of school going age. More specifically: 1,800 of these are in pre-school, 10,170 are in primary and 2,258 are in secondary. Following the intensification of mass awareness-raising activities carried out and of the mobilisation of community leaders, the global enrolment figure stands at 47% for children of school going age.

- To celebrate the International Day of the Girl Child, 17 mass-awareness-raising sessions were organised under the following theme: "The power of adolescent girls – looking to 2030". These sessions benefited 1,479 men, 2,317 women, 315 boys, 382 girls in the camp as well 358 girls and 440 boys in primary and secondary school.

Challenges, needs and remaining gaps: Not enough classrooms in the camp (over 300 students in certain primary school classrooms and 150 in secondary ones).

- Not enough teachers or school supplies. There is also a need for a library.
- An IT centre is needed for secondary school students.

CHAD

Challenges, needs and remaining gaps: The school year has started since 15 September, but educators in both Baga Sola schools have made demands that have not been met to date. Indeed, the majority of teachers recruited last year have requested a CFA 60,000 (USD 100) raise of because of the high rate of employment by NGOs currently being established in Baga Sola. The two school headmasters employed by the *Inspection Pédagogique de l'Enseignement Primaire* (IPEP) are on location since 2 October and are attempting to fill the vacuum left by the other educators. Currently, a total of nine school teachers are working for both schools.



Health

NIGER

Achievements and impact: APBE, who are working under the Remote Management Framework within the Bosso commune (see update n°16) held a training, with the support of UNFPA, on the use of minimum initial service packages (MISP), a series of crucial actions required to respond to reproductive health needs. MISP are kits of equipment and supplies but also sets of activities that must be implemented in a coordinated manner by appropriately trained staff. The training was attended by the Bosso health centre staff and by the district nurses.

- UNHCR followed up on the health status of those who had been shot or seriously injured during the N'Gourtoua attacks on 24-25 September. The majority have recovered and been released from hospital, but two remain hospitalized.
- Under the remote management project, the mobile clinic established in Yébi, managed by APBE, is providing health assistance in collaboration with the Bosso district health service. They are being supported by 2 nurses from the health centre in Chétimari, one lab technician and one nurse from the health centre in Bosso. From 1 to 6 October, APBE undertook 20 prenatal consultations and 11 consultations for pregnant women in Tchoungoua and 101 prenatal and 15 for pregnant women in Yébi. All women undergoing first time consultations receive nutritional supplements.

CAMEROON

Achievements and impact: During the reporting period, no new cases of cholera were recorded. Since the epidemic on 14 June, there have been 16 recorded cases in Mogodé, Hina and Mora.

- WHO provided equipment to the Mokolo hospital blood bank. Thanks to this, cases of anaemia referred by the Minawao camp sanitary teams will be treated in the appropriate manner. In the camp itself, health partners started an awareness-raising campaign to identify potential blood donors.

Challenges, needs and remaining gaps: Limited capacity of public health infrastructures around the Minawao camp, including Gadala Health Centre and Mokolo District Hospital.

- Lack of staff for tending to pathologies requiring expertise.
- Health and nutrition activities undertaken at the host community level are not yielding satisfactory results.
- Cases of measles persist in the camp and in the region, efforts to contain the epidemic need to be stepped up.
- Malnutrition of refugees in the camp is estimative at best; more work is required to obtain tangible data.

CHAD

Achievements and impact: In the Dar Es Salam camp, 480 children under the age of 5 underwent consultations during the reporting period. The main causes of morbidity remain respiratory infections (140 cases), malaria (109) and diarrhoea (28). Three sessions were organised to raise awareness on the importance of vaccination and family planning.

- In the Dar Nahim, Kafia, and Kousseri IDP sites as well as the Baga Sola hospital a total of 447 consultations took place (including 80 for children under the age of 5). The leading causes of morbidity are respiratory infections, malaria, and gastro enteritis, and diarrhoea.
- UNFPA reproductive health equipment was delivered to the Baga Sola sanitary district on 5 October.



Food Security and Nutrition

CAMEROON

Achievements and impact: UNICEF continued to support IMC in its collection and analysis of the nutritional data of refugee children. During the reporting period, nine new admissions were recorded in the camp's mobile nutrition centre, bringing the total number of children received since the beginning of 2015 to 916.

- Nutritional screening at the transit centre helped to identify 160 children suffering from malnutrition. Out of these, 32 were admitted to IMC's mobile nutritional centre, where 622 cases are currently being treated.
- WFP's general food distribution ended on 7 October. A total of 45,990 refugees were provided with leguminous vegetables, rice, oil and salt. Furthermore, 10,012 PWSN in the Minawao camp received rations for the month of October.

CHAD

Achievements and impact: The food distribution for the month of October took place in the Dar Es Salam camp amongst the relevant actors. In light of the recent attacks, the meeting aimed to address the distribution method and reduce the amount of people congregating in one place. The 'Grouping' method, catering to family size will be used hereafter as opposed to the 'Scooping' method. This new system will reduce the amount of distribution days mitigate the potential risks. This development will be communicated to the refugee leaders during another meeting.



Water and Sanitation

NIGER

Achievements and impact: Following the displacements resulting from the attacks in N'Gourtoua on 25 September, MSF have responded to the water needs of the population living in the Koublé site by installing six 15,000m³ water containers.

- ACTED completed the construction of 12 blocks of semi-permanent latrines in the Kabelawa camp during the second week of October. In the Sayam Forage camp, construction materials are in position and five latrine blocks will be finalized in the following week.

CAMEROON

Achievements and impact: The amount of water available in the Minawao camp is 794m³ per day, provided at 64% by water trucking and 36% by the boreholes constructed by UNICEF, UNHCR and Plan Cameroun, at a ratio of 17.2 litres of water per person per day.

- UNICEF, UNHCR, MSF and Plan Cameroun contributed to the improvement of WASH facilities in the Minawao camp by constructing 2,964 latrines and 1,391 showers allowing for ratios of 17 persons/latrine and 34 persons/shower.
- Hygiene promoters are active in the camp, with a ratio of 374 refugees per promoter.

Challenges, needs and remaining gaps: The rocky terrain on which the camp site has been built makes the construction of WASH infrastructure and latrine rehabilitation costly and complicated.

- The water table under the Minawao camp is particularly low, making it difficult to sustain the provision of water to all residents.



Shelter and NFIs

NIGER

Achievements and impact: The welding workshop for the production of transitional shelters, which is managed by COOPI with UNHCR funds, will provide 15 prototype transitional shelters to the camps of Sayam Forage and Kablewa between 12 and 18 October.

- UNHCR's rural engineering team have sent TORs to the Diffa office, for the demarcation of 70 hectares of land to increase the size of the Kabelawa camp.
- Care International distributed 1,000 NFI kits to the Koube, Chlétimari and Diffa town IDP/displacement sites for distribution.
- The Mayor of Diffa has requested that an NFI distribution take place in his town for those recently displaced by the attacks that took place during the first week of October. A needs evaluation will be undertaken in the area in the coming days.

CAMEROON

Achievements and impact: A total of 8,494 family shelters have been constructed in the camp – these house 43,482 refugees. Another 3,089 refugees still live in 70 community shelters.

A general soap distribution was organised in the camp. Overall, each refugee received two pieces for a period of two months.

- Some 2,526 IDPs living in different villages in the Mokolo district received NFIs (blankets, mosquito nets, soap, and kitchen sets) provided by INTERSOS. A second distribution for some 38,680 IDPs 11,715 persons in the host communities is planned for mid-October in the Logone et Chari department.

Challenges, needs and remaining gaps: Some 620 additional family shelters are needed to house the 3,089 persons still living in community shelters.



Community Empowerment and Self-Management

CAMEROON

Achievements and impact: Plan International continues to undertake environmental protection activities in the Minawao camp. Since 29 September, 10,000 (fruit and forest tree) saplings have been planted.

- In the context of the GBV survivor economic empowerment scheme, 250 refugee women in the host communities were given training in agro-pastoralism, sewing and knitting, entrepreneurial concepts and activities, soap and cream making, and accountancy. The latter also received economic empowerment kits which should enable them to augment their income, reduce their dependency and vulnerability.

CHAD

Achievements and impact: During the reporting period, the number of permaculture beneficiaries increased from 70 to 80 persons. The delineation of plots for this means of subsistence continued and a contract with the *Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (PNSA) is being brokered, to obtain tractors.

- Part of the irrigated farming will take place on the same terrain as the market gardening and to facilitate this, the *Secours Catholique et Développement* (SECADEV) have planned to increase the surface area that will be sown to compensate for the rain-fed areas that had not been cultivated because the rainy season ended. As a result, the area that will be cultivated for off-season farming will be larger than planned and the groundnut seeds bought for rain-fed farming will be sold to buy maize seeds. Maize is best adapted to off-season farming and is the most resistant to pests. The number of beneficiaries will increase thanks to off-season farming.
- The Chadian Red Cross (CRT) tended to saplings that had been damaged in the downwind plantation area of the camp and some 232 saplings have been saved as a result.
- Consultations are underway regarding the construction of 10 autonomous pumping units for the large farming plots in the Dar Es Salam site.
- Nets and fishing wire have been distributed to the beneficiaries and the construction of the master fishing net is underway. The fishing boats will be distributed to the beneficiaries shortly.

Challenges, needs and remaining gaps: There is a need for a fence to be built around the downwind plantation area to protect it from pests.



NIGER

Achievements and impact: ACTED are currently installing 5 solar panel units in the Diffa region. They are already operational in the Sayam Forage camp, Sayam town and Goudoumaria town health centres as well as in N’Galewa. Training on the use of this equipment took place on 9 October. The final installation should take place in N’Guigmi soon.

- ACTED have announced that gas for domestic use will be provided in the different schools and canteens targeted in the region prior to the return to school of students for 2015-2016. This will be completed between 12 and 18 October.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds. Funding requirements for the refugee and IDP components of the Nigeria Situation now amount to USD 114.5 million, including USD 97.5 million in additional requirements for 2015.

Donors:

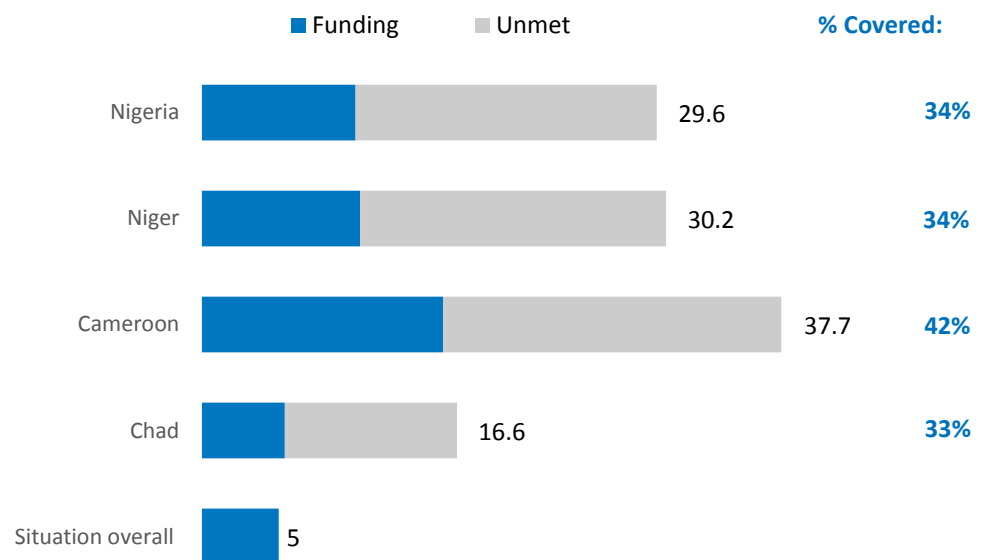
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Funding:

A total of **USD 46.7 million** has been funded out of a **USD 114.5 million** requested



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Links:

Nigeria regional web portal: data.unhcr.org/NigeriaSituation
UNHCR Tracks: <http://tracks.unhcr.org>
UNHCR's Kora blog: voices of refugees in West and Central Africa: <http://kora.unhcr.org/>
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